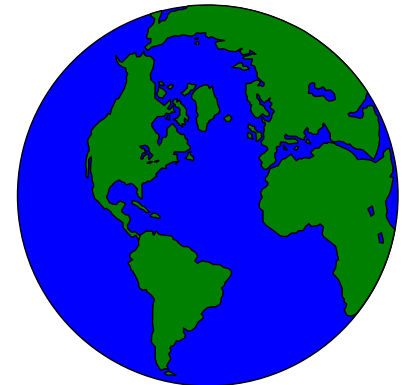


PITT COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Comprehensive Pediatric Asthma Program University Health Systems of Eastern Carolina

**May 1, 2007
“World Asthma Day”**



PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Pediatric Asthma

- FY 1994/1995: #2 reason for admission to children's hospital
- FY 1994/1995: #1 reason for Emergency Department utilization

COALITION BUILDING

- Steering Committee to include all key players in community - PCPs, School System, Specialists, American Lung Association, etc.
- Define issue
- Discuss and implement strategies - 12 week Pilot Program at local school, patient/family education, medications maximized per NIH guidelines with significant improvement in peak flow readings

PILOT PROGRAM

- Buy-in from coalition MDs and school system
- 12 weeks at local elementary school
- Peak flow documented daily
- Patient/Parent education
- Meds maximized per NIH guidelines at 6 weeks
- Significant improvement in peak flow readings

INITIAL FUNDING

- Grant funding pursued after pilot (3 year funding by The Duke Endowment)
- In-kind contributions from University Health Systems
- Pharmaceutical companies

PEDIATRIC ASTHMA STAFF

- Staff includes multidisciplinary team of asthma educators including Respiratory Therapist, Social Worker, and Registered Nurse
- Goals are to decrease the need for emergency care and hospitalizations, decrease school absences, and increase Quality of Life

CDC Evaluation of Asthma Control Program in Pitt County, North Carolina

FINDINGS

- Asthmatic children are having less contact with the hospital services
- The intervention of education and case management is causing a decrease in the number and cost of inpatient and outpatient visits for Pitt County residents
- The cost-effectiveness of the program seems to be improving
- The program savings are now more than covering the expenses of administering the program

Evaluation conducted by:

**Adrienne Welburn, Prevention Effectiveness Intern
and Scott Grosse, Program Analyst**

July, 1999

CURRENT SERVICES

- Case Management Services
- Education
- Consultation
- Regional expansion to five sites:
 - Bertie Memorial Hospital
 - Chowan Hospital
 - Duplin Memorial Hospital
 - Heritage Hospital
 - Onslow Memorial Hospital

METHODS OF PATIENT REFERRAL

Proactive

- Physician
- School Health Specialist

Reactive

- Inpatient Admissions
- ED Utilization (>once in 6 months)

BARRIERS

Barriers frequently identified include:

- Misconceptions about asthma
- Financial
- Transportation
- Comprehension of management plan
- Communication

ASTHMA ACTION PLAN

Asthma Action Plan

Target Peak Flow: _____ L/min based on ☐ personal best or ☐ predicted best Height (inches): _____
 Category of Severity: ☐ Mild Intermittent ☐ Mild Persistent ☐ Moderate Persistent ☐ Severe Persistent

Peak Flow > _____

CONTROLLED
 Green Zone is
 80-100% of best
 No asthma
 symptoms

Green Zone Action Steps

1. Avoid triggers that cause your asthma to be worse (smoke, cold weather, allergens, infections, etc.).
2. Monitor peak flow and check for warning signs at least two times a day and *always* before and after using rescue medicine. Record these numbers as instructed.
3. Take the daily controller medicines listed below:
 _____ puffs of _____ times a day, *everyday*.
 _____ puffs of _____ times a day, *everyday*.

These medicines are used to control and prevent asthma symptoms. Do not stop taking these without talking to your doctor.

4. ☐ (check if applicable) _____ puffs of _____
 10-15 minutes before exercise.

Peak Flow _____ to _____

CAUTION
 Yellow Zone is
 50-80% of best

You may have cough, wheeze,
 runny nose, chest tightness
 and/or increased need for
 rescue medicine

Yellow Zone Action Steps

1. Take _____ puffs of _____ every _____ hours until
 back to Green Zone. **This is your rescue medicine.** Continue this for 24-48 hours. If you continue
 to require rescue medicine after 24-48 hours or if you experience asthma symptoms over 2 times a
 week, call your doctor. Your controller medicine may need to be changed.
2. *Always repeat* your peak flow and/or check for improvement in warning signs 10-15 minutes after
 using rescue medicine.
3. Continue taking your *daily controller* medicine as follows:
 _____ puffs of _____ times a day for _____ days; then
 continue as written in the above Green Zone Plan.
4. _____

Always use a spacer when taking metered dose inhalers.

Peak Flow < _____

EMERGENCY
 Red Zone is
 <50% of best

You may notice rescue medicine
 is not helping, breathing is
 hard and fast, nostrils
 flare, ribs show,
 anxiety

Red Zone Action Steps

This is an emergency and could be life threatening.

1. Take _____ puffs (or ☐ nebulizer vial) of _____ now
 and repeat your peak flow and/or check for improvement in warning signs in 10 minutes.
2. If you are not back in the Yellow or Green Zone, repeat above step every _____
 for a total of _____ treatments.
3. **Always** call your doctor at _____ to notify him or her of your Red Zone event.

**Seek medical care immediately if you remain in the Red Zone, if you continue to have difficulty
 breathing, if you have trouble walking or talking due to shortness of breath or if your lips
 or fingernails are blue.**

Patient's name _____ DOB _____

School _____ Date _____

Doctor's name _____ Pharmacy _____

white – patient

yellow – doctor

pink – school

gold – pharmacy or asthma program

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SYSTEMS
of Eastern Carolina

PEDIATRIC ASTHMA PROGRAM

A community service of University Health Systems of Eastern
 Carolina, which includes Pitt County Memorial Hospital, community
 hospitals, physician practices, home health and other independently
 owned health services. University Health Systems is affiliated
 with the ECU School of Medicine at East Carolina University.

UHS CASE MANAGEMENT MODEL*

a process for providing individualized case management within
a unique disease population

Referral for Services

Initial Interview / Assessment

Determination of Resource Intensity / Needs

COMPLEX

Enroll in Program
* See Flow Chart

INTERMEDIATE

Develop Action Plan
Re-evaluate at 3,6, and 9 months
Close case at 1 year
Enroll in program

NON-ACUTE

Minimal Services
Initial Education
Referral to other resources

CASE MANAGEMENT
Components Flow Chart

I. COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

II. DEVELOP INDIVIDUALIZED CARE PLAN

Health Maintenance Referrals:

Primary Care Physicians

Specialists:

Dentist

Ophthalmologist

Allergist

Gynecologist

System Referrals:

Department of Social Services

Child/Adult Protective Services

Housing Authority

Community Resources

III. CARE COORDINATION

IV. REASSESSMENT / MONITORING

Formal Reassessment: completed annually

Monitoring: frequency dependent upon complexity of the client

V. EVALUATION / OUTCOMES

Satisfaction Surveys

Client

Physicians

Quality of Life Questionnaire

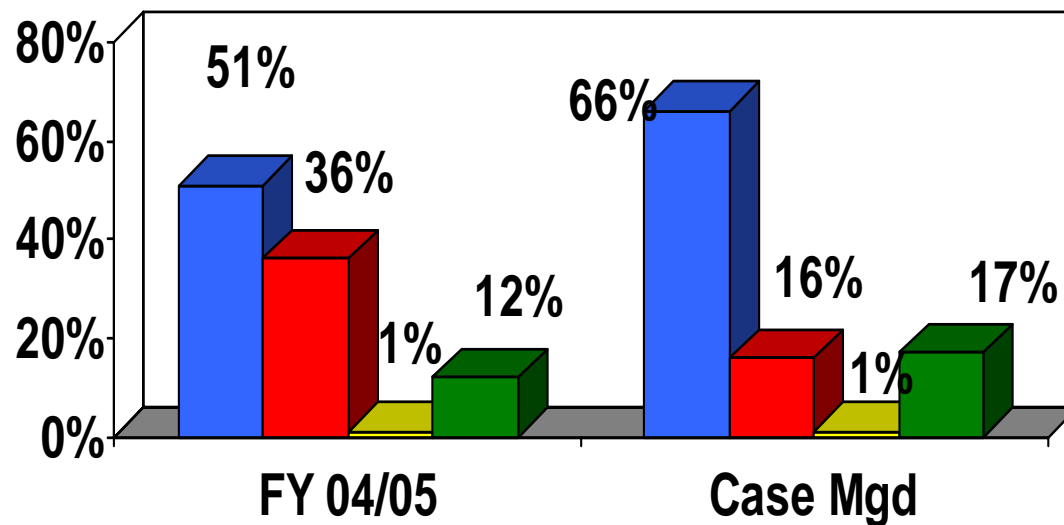
Utilization Analysis

Cost-Benefit

Cost-Effectiveness

DATABASE REFERRAL SOURCES

FY 04/05: N=237 Case Mgd.: n=107

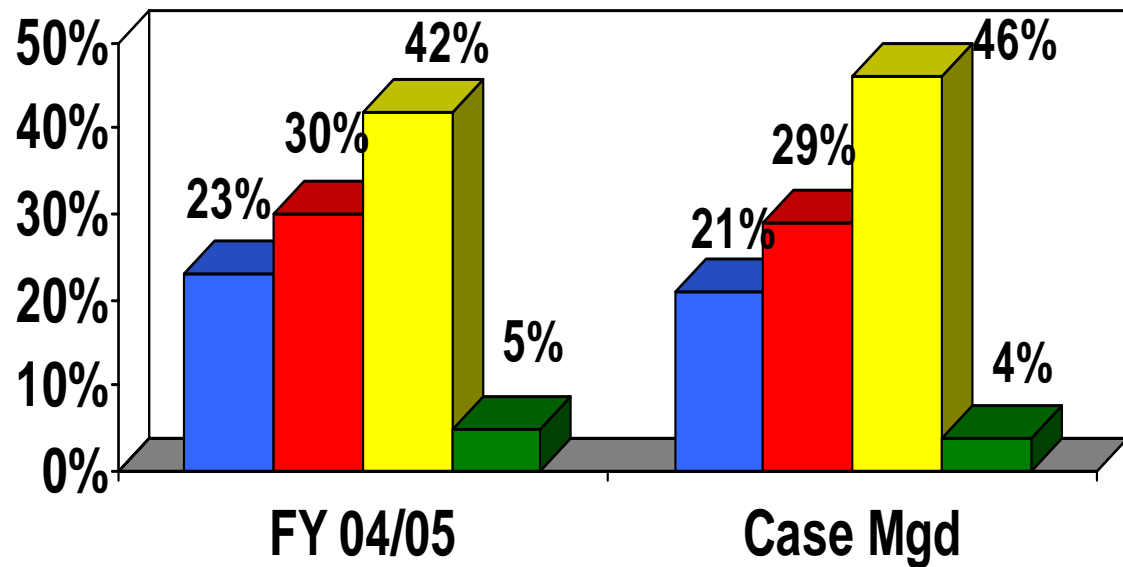


■ MD ■ INPATIENT ■ ED ■ NURSE (School/CCP)

Total referrals received to date: 2,543

DATABASE CLASSIFICATIONS OF SEVERITY

FY 04/05: N=237 Case Mgd.: n=107

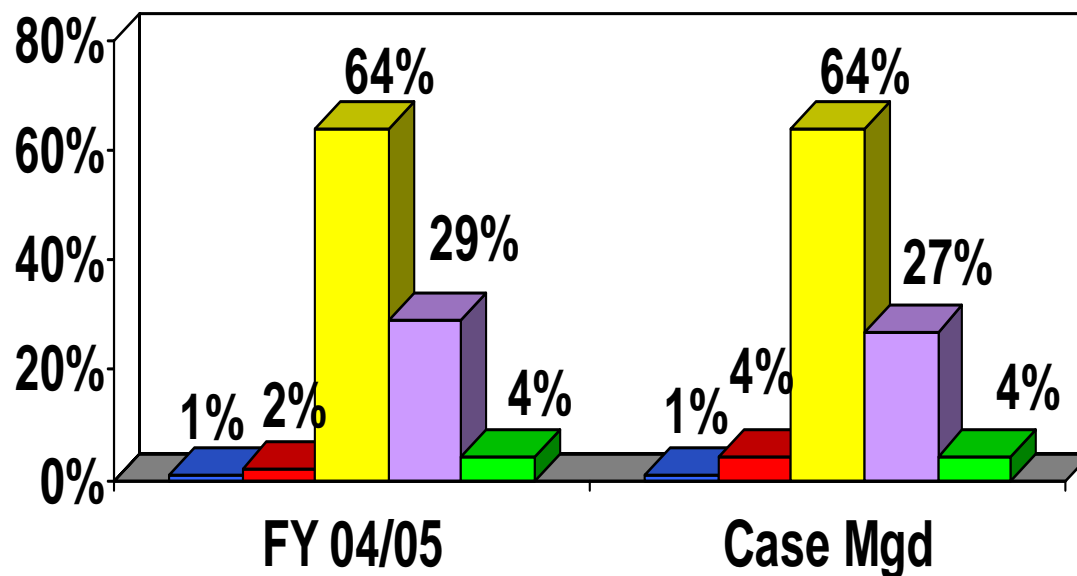


■ Mild Intermittent
■ Moderate Persistent

■ Mild Persistent
■ Severe Persistent

DATABASE REFERRAL PAYORS

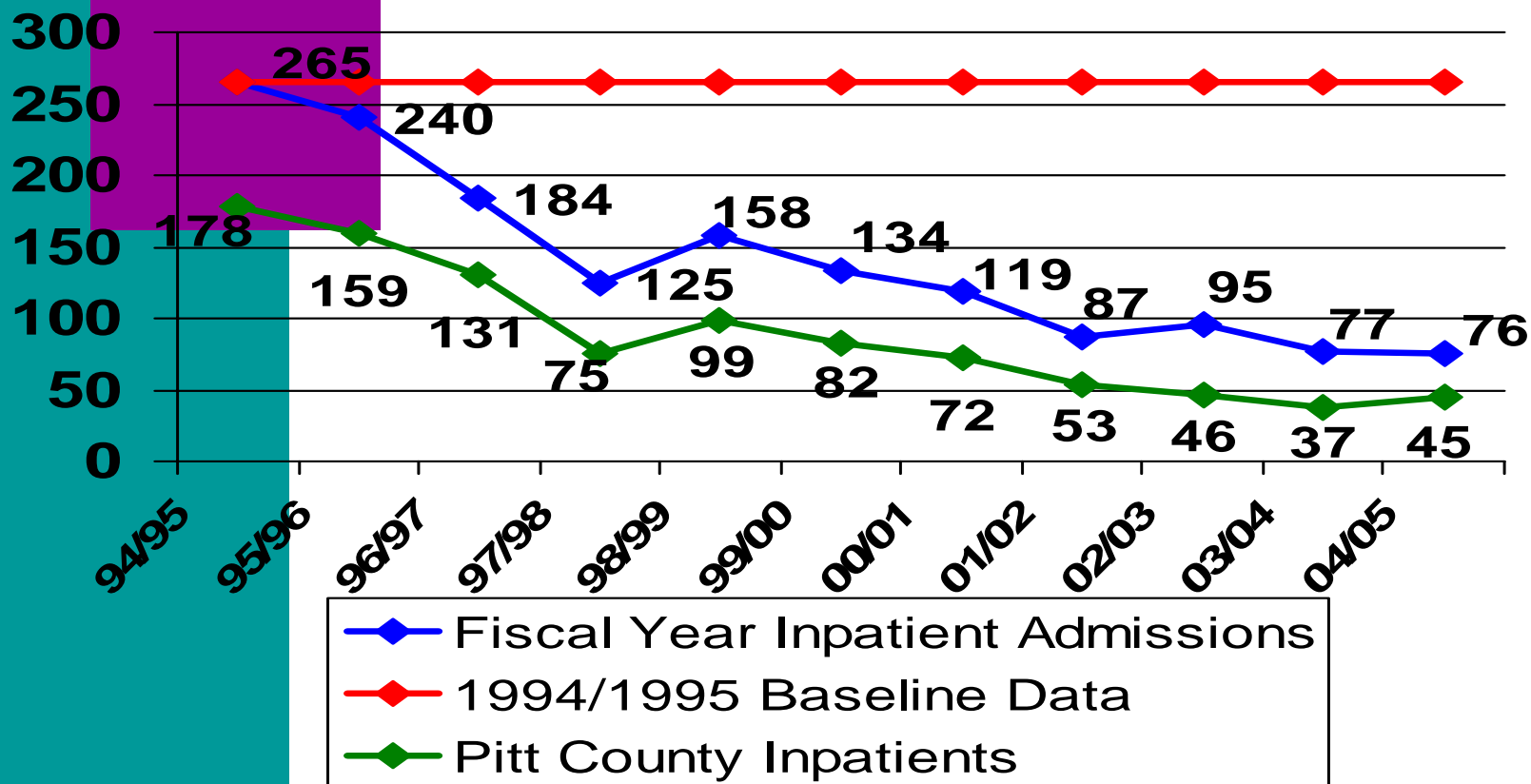
FY 04/05: N=237 Case Mgd.: n=107



NONE REPORTED	HEALTH CHOICE	MEDICAID
PRIVATE	SELF-INSURED	

PEDIATRIC ASTHMA INPATIENTS

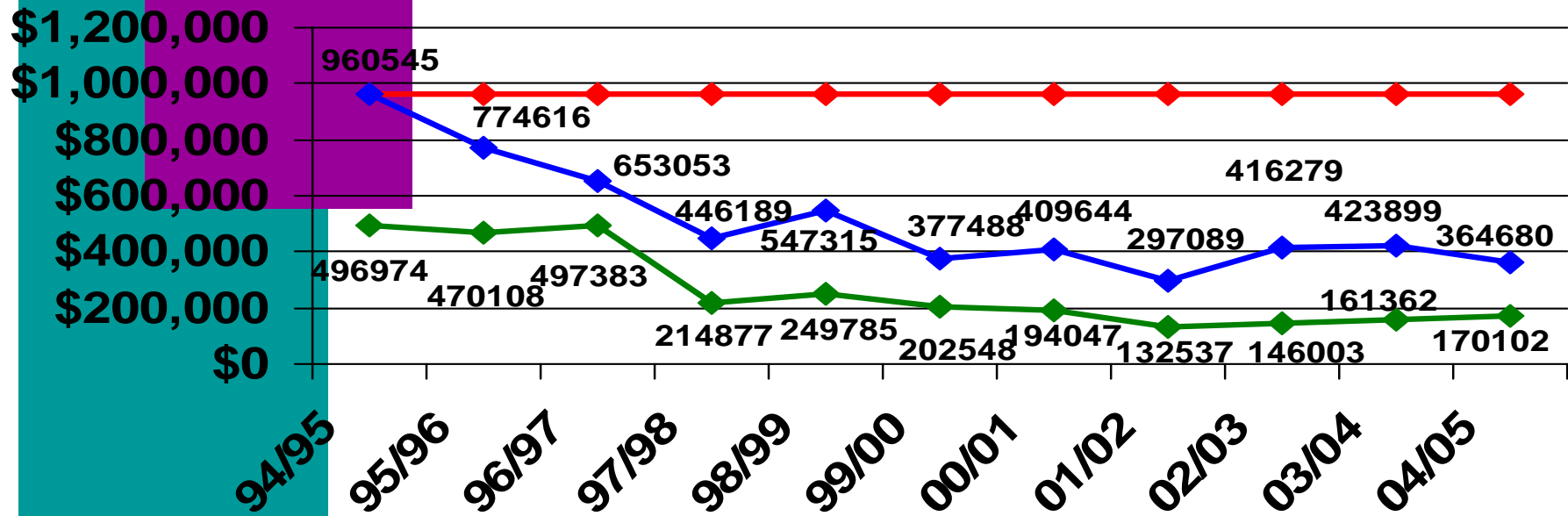
Fiscal Years 1994/1995 - 2004/2005



INPATIENT COST COMPARISON

Population N=76

Pitt County n=45

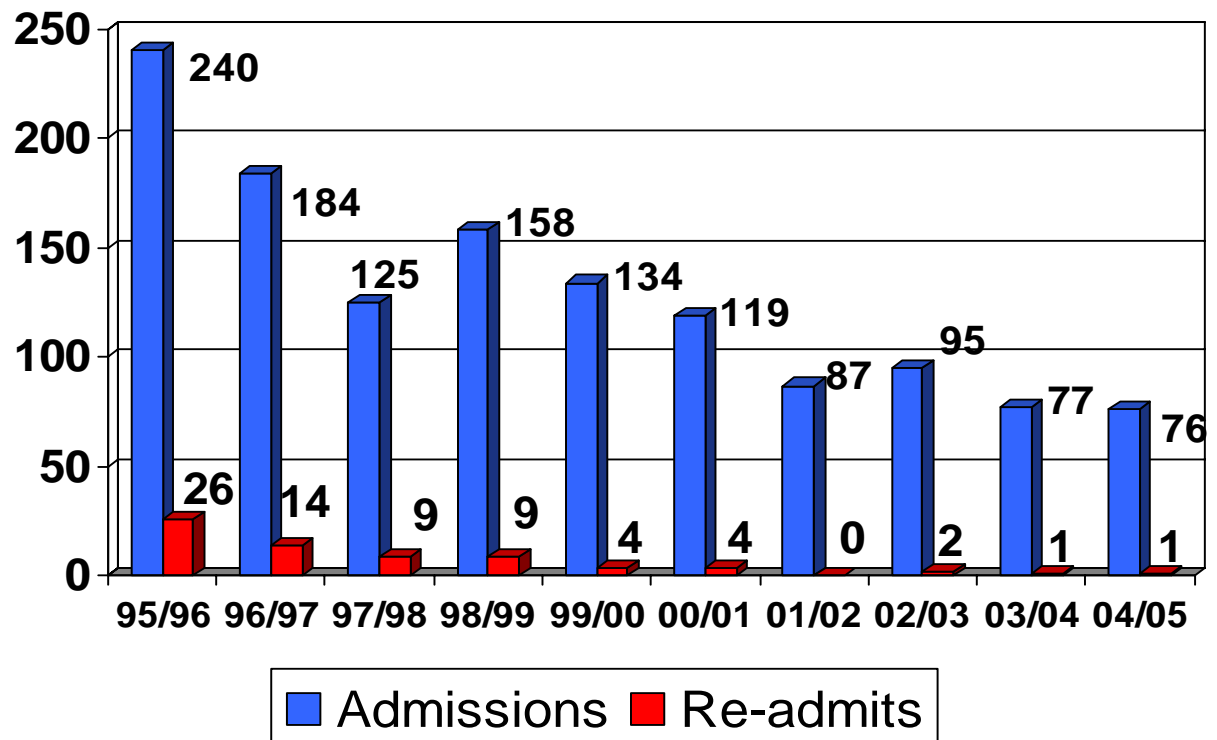


- 94/95 Baseline Data
- Fiscal Year Inpatient Costs
- Pitt County Inpatient Costs

INPATIENT RECIDIVISM (based on 12 months)

95/96: 11% 96/97: 8% 97/98: 7% 98/99: 6% 99/00: 3%

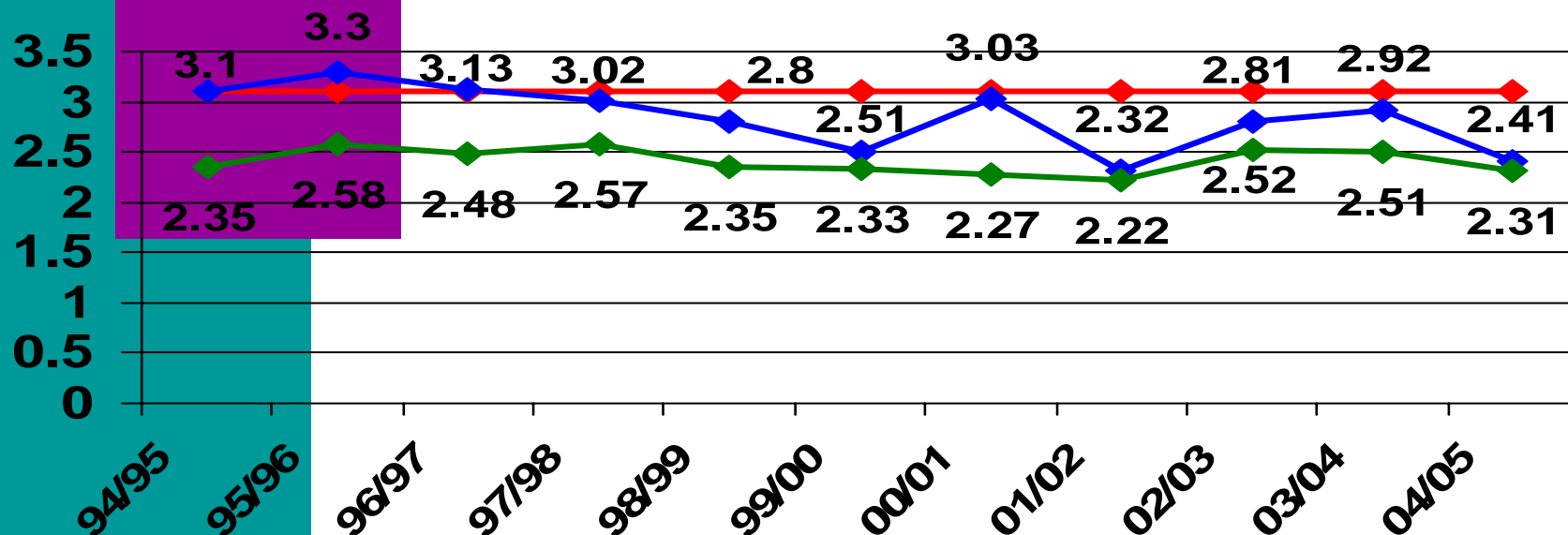
00/01: 3% 01/02: 0% 02/03: 2% 03/04: 1% 04/05: 1%



AVERAGE INPATIENT LENGTHS OF STAY

Population N=76

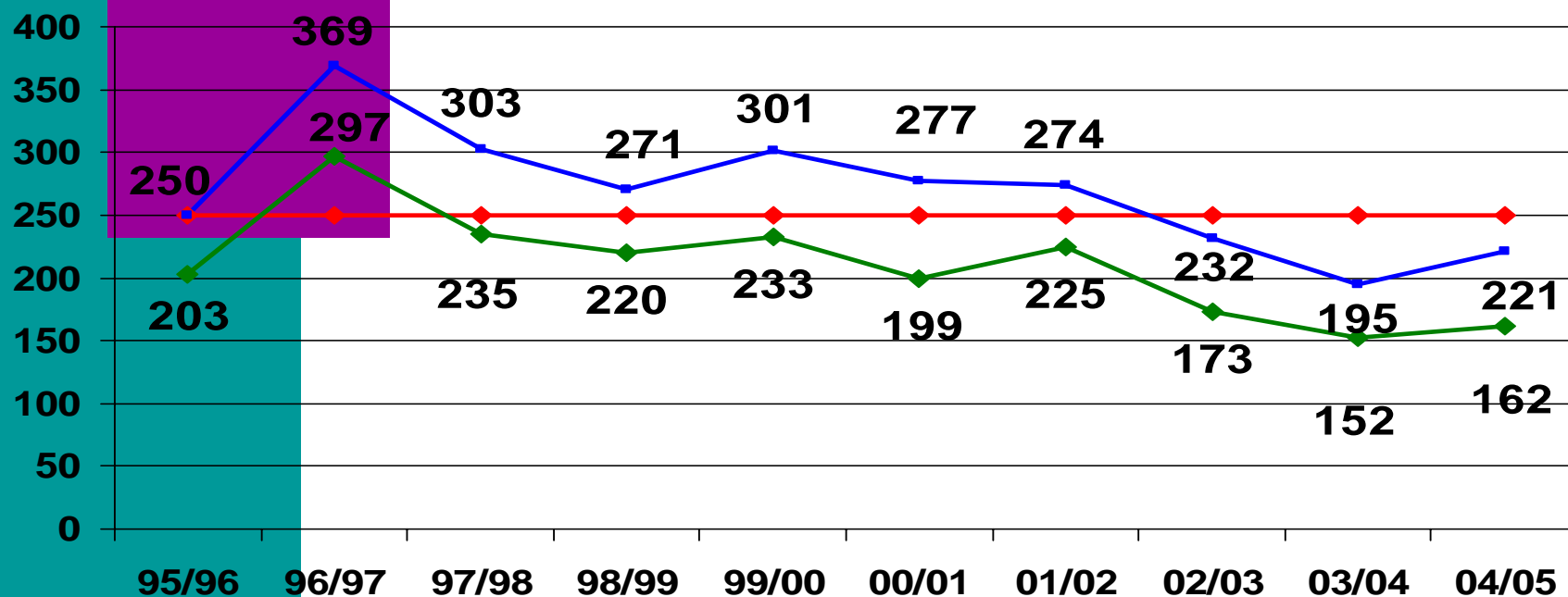
Pitt County n=45



- 94/95 Baseline Data
- Inpatient LOS Including Outliers
- Inpatient LOS Excluding Outliers

PEDIATRIC ASTHMA ED ADMISSIONS

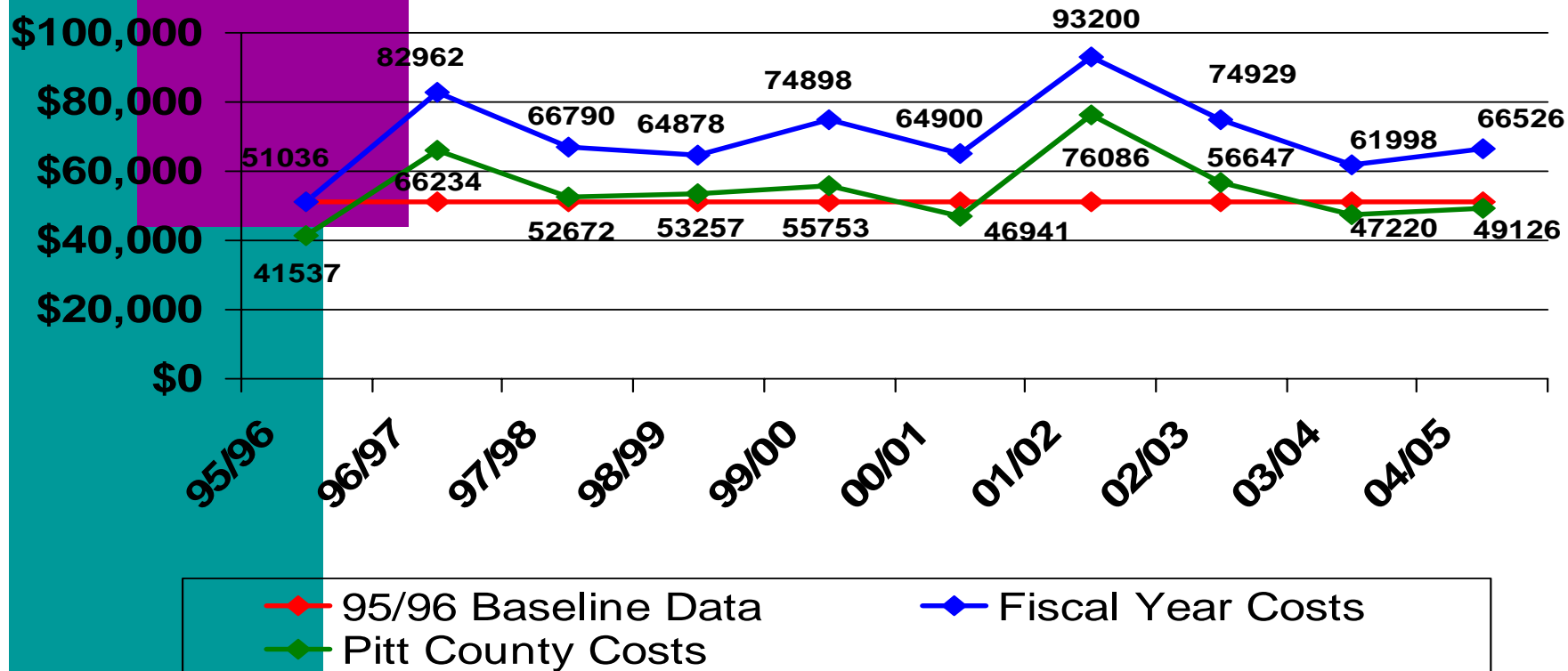
Fiscal Years 1995/1996 - 2004/2005



—●— 95/96 Baseline Data
—●— Pitt County Admissions

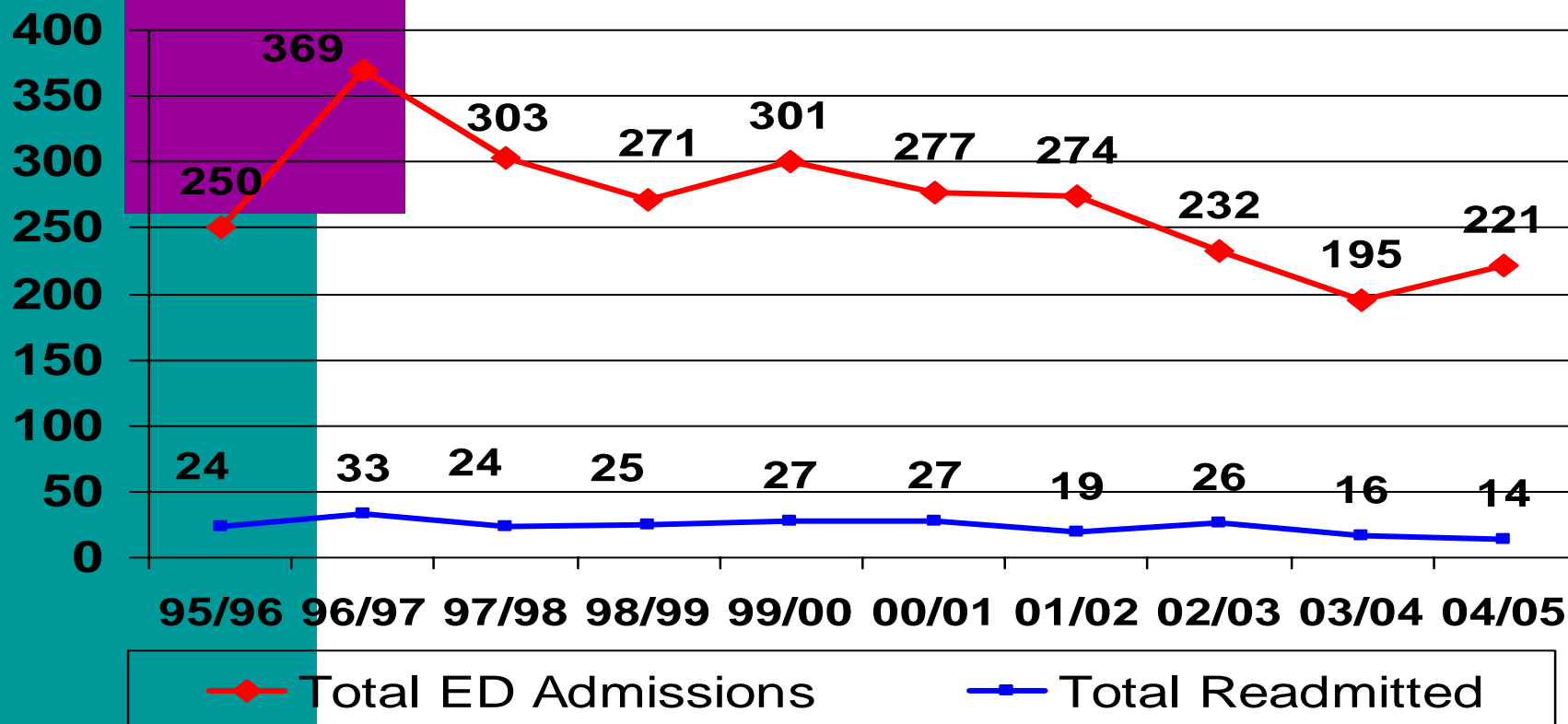
—●— Fiscal Year ED Admissions

ED COST COMPARISON 1995/1996 - 2004/2005



ED RECIDIVISM RATES (based on 12 months)

95/96:10% 96/97: 9% 97/98: 8% 98/99: 9% 99/00: 9%
 00/01:10% 01/02: 7% 02/03:11% 03/04: 8% 04/05: 6%



A young child is lying in a hospital bed, wearing a yellow shirt and a nasal cannula. The child is looking towards the camera. The bed is covered with white linens, and a metal bed rail is visible on the right side. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Cost of Joshua's annual hospitalizations . . .

\$7,000

Cost of annual emergency department visits . . .

\$705

Cost of parent's lost productivity . . .

\$1,080



Cost of effective disease management . . .

PRICELESS!

